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McGILL

UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

Wednesday, February 3, 1886.

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UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

VOL. IX.] McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1886. [No. 8.

McGill University Gazette

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Rejected communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the writer must always accompany a communication.

All communications may be addressed to the Editors, P. O. Box 1290.

NOTICE.

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Editorials.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

The meeting of the Graduates Society on the 23rd inst. was an important one, in more than one way. One thing unmistakeably demonstrated by the discussion on the Law Faculty is that a change in the *personnel* of our Representative Fellows is distinctly necessary. One at least of them who spoke on that evening represents in no way the graduates of the University. He has been put in year after year because no one was found sufficiently interested and energetic to oppose his election. He may be said to represent in a concentrated form, the apathy, the depreciatory superciliousness, and the conceited mediocrity of the constituency. This is not the man to represent the graduates in a body which is already stagnant enough. Neither is he the man to be Representative who knows almost nothing of the affairs of the Faculty which he is supposed to represent, and who speaks and votes in direct opposition to the expressed opinions of the graduates of that Faculty. Some younger blood will have to be infused into the body, and some of the older men, with very old ideas, relegated to the shades of retirement. When the proper time comes we shall give our opinion upon this matter more fully.

We were certainly to a large degree disappointed with the meeting to which we refer,—not with regard to the result, for the resolutions adopted contained very much of what we have been advocating in these columns, but because there were found those who had the imperviousness to maintain, in the face of the universally declared opinion of both graduates and undergraduates to the contrary, that the Faculty of Law was in an efficient condition. We were surprised at any one rising to maintain that position after the *exposé*, which was made in one of our recent numbers.

No arguments of any value were advanced against the plan of having a young professor specially paid. We may say that in Dalhousie Law School, which is the birth of a year or so ago, but which is already beginning to attract attention, there are ten professors, only one of whom is paid a cent. There was a proposal made at the meeting that the Faculty should make regulations that their secretary be more particular, that proper rolls of attendance be kept, and so on. They might as effectually resolve that they will hence forth be thebest Faculty of Law in the world. They may make regulations till they become black in the face, to use a forcible expression, but what good will it do! There are regulations enough on record; it is not more regulations which are wanted, but some means of insuring the carrying out of the regulations which are already supposed to be in force. It is for this reason we say, that if the idea of having a special

salaried professor is not carried out, anything else which may be done, will be of very little value.

Our part in this matter is now at an end, for the present. The Law Faculty have now an opportunity of effecting a reform unanimously demanded. It seems to us that if they are unwilling to carry out the suggestions made to them by the graduates of the University, they should resign. If a minority support the reforms, but are out-voted, let them resign, and thus put themselves right with the public. If the suggestions are rejected, it will then be for the Graduates Society to consider whether an application should not be made to the higher authorities to compel a reform. Be the result what it may, we, at all events, have done our duty. Perhaps we shall soon be able to show that our interest in the Law Faculty is not such as is represented by words merely, but one which leads us to extend help in what seems to be generally considered the most practical shape.

If in this discussion we have appeared to have lost sight of the long and valuable services rendered by some of the professors, we wish to say that we have not been so wanting in discrimination. We have for obvious reasons, avoided all individual references, but our readers will easily understand that in some cases praise is due though we have refrained from referring specially to any one. Besides, however commendable individual efforts may be, if unsystematic and unconnected they do not produce an efficient whole.

THE STUDY OF FRENCH.

There has been a conference of French professors in England, and Sir Lyon Playfair, who made an address, had apologetically to refer to his inability to speak in the language of France. He frankly acknowledged the imperfections of the systems of education, which permitted the youths of the most commercial nation in the world to grow up unable to converse in the languages of peoples daily associated with them in trading and other relations.

As has been pointed out by a recent contributor to the GAZETTE, the arguments in favor of learning French apply with tenfold force to the youths of this country. But we feel more interested in considering the question as it concerns students in Canadian colleges, and particularly in our own college. Complaints are not infrequent that the modern languages are practically neglected, and that French, especially, cannot be learned with any degree of thoroughness in college. This complaint is made with equal readiness at Toronto and McGill. As far as an investigation into the qualifications of graduates of both Universities enables one to judge, the complaint is well-founded. College graduates, who have not been at pains to acquire French by private study, are notorious for their want of knowledge in either speaking or writing the language, and, what is worse, are not particularly ashamed of their ignorance. The charge is freely put upon the college for the slimness of the course prescribed, and upon the professor for the half-hearted way in which the work is done. Let us inquire into the justice of this charge at McGill.

The present attractive standard of matriculation admits students without requiring any acquaintance with French, and while the English professor is engaged in hammering with questionable success some of the rudimentary rules of their own language into English youths, the French instructor has the uncongenial task of awakening the same minds to take an interest in a study they generally regard with some antagonism. The course being obligatory only for two years, the majority relieve themselves at the end of this period, and henceforth set themselves up as competent judges of what the course ought to be and what it isn't. This charmingly fair method of depreciation is carried out so persistently that students seldom attribute to themselves any of the blame due to the shortcomings of the training in French. From personal experience and observation, we do not hesitate to maintain that French *may* be thoroughly learned at our own college, provided the same attention is devoted to its acquirement as any one of the studies of the curriculum, and provided that the work of the class is faithfully attended to. Under these conditions, those who fail to learn must admit that the fault lies with themselves. There is too much complacent self-excuse indulged in.

It is remarkable that the loudest decriers of the study of Classics do not master French and German, which they so eloquently uphold as fitting substitutes for the dry bones of the dead languages. Can it be that the desire to escape hard work has anything to do with their eagerness for reform, or inspires the brilliancy of their attacks?

An improvement in French at McGill is very desirable. Desirable chiefly in those who take that subject.

O, EXCELLENT YOUNG MEN!

When the utility of college dinners is solemnly called in question, and there is a general desire to abolish them, or substitute something in their place, it will be time enough for the GAZETTE to pronounce its opinion. In the meantime, college dinners are an established custom, and are supported by the majority of the students. Our *confreres* of the Medical Faculty

have lately shown how excellently they can carry out this custom in a satisfactory and creditable manner, while the students in Arts and Science have also just put upon record for this session their adherence to the long-established institution. As befitting a young Faculty, still comparatively small in numerical strength, Science may be regarded as a unit upon the subject, and its dinner was therefore successful. But Arts has had its annual problem to face—the difficulty of inducing the attendance of a sufficient number of theological students to ensure the performance of the usual preliminary devotional exercises at the dinner. Some from constitutional disability to be sociable, some from conscientious scruples, some from praise-worthy economy, and some for no reason at all, have always declined to participate in the mirth and enjoyment of their fellows, and their ranks are yearly growing larger, until the near future may see a minority of the Arts students holding a Faculty din ner.

This year the ambitious and admirable arrangement of securing the presence of the patrons and professors of the University is justification for believing that the dinner was conducted in a proper manner, and therefore worthy the support of every undergraduate possessing a little public spirit, and the sum of two dollars. Those undergraduates who held aloof from the beginning of the enterprise, through lack of these two requisites may fairly be left in their self-imposed obscurity, and even the eye of the public censor should

> No farther seek their merits to disclose
> Or draw their frailties from their dread abode.

But what shall we say of those who lent the sunshine of their countenances to the meetings held to discuss the project, who descanted upon the propriety of admitting graduates to a share of the good cheer (the condescension to be duly paid for at ruling rates) who assisted in appointing an efficient committee of management, who perhaps allowed their names to go down on the programme of toasts, and who then—stayed away ?

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

Brief mention was made in the final issue of the GAZETTE last session to a modest presentation made by the graduating class in Arts of 1885 to the College. This was a sum of money voluntarily subscribed as evidence of the goodwill of the members of that class towards their University. It was resolved to present the money to the Library, where in the shape of books or in any form decided upon, it would remain a lasting and practical testimony to the generosity and good sense of the class of '85. We understand that the money which was subscribed when the class was breaking up, (thus delaying the collection,) is now ready for presentation to the Library.

It is not the amount of this gift, insignificant beside the splendid donations made to the College in endowment funds and buildings, which entitle it to any extended notice. It is the spirit which prompts such offerings that we heartily commend. If McGill could draw upon the spontaneous service of her graduates in this way, no matter how small might be the extent individually of their pecuniary assistance, the college could tread more rapidly the path of progress, and effect reforms now impossible through lack of funds.

We hope sincerely that the innovation made by the Class of '85 will be continued by future classes until it becomes an approved custom. We shall chronicle with pleasure a similar movement by the class of '86.

Let the graduates do their share in aiding their University. And then when they have done something to prove that their asseverations of affection are really sincere, they may justly inquire into the motives of others who prate about being " the friends of the University " but who are found to be as niggardly as they are meanspirited, whenever a subscription is mentioned.

LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH LITERATURE AND LOGIC.

We congratulate the University upon the appointment of Mr. Paul T. Lafleur to the Lectureship of English Literature and Logic. Mr. Lafleur, who has for some time past been engaged in teaching at the Collegiate Institute, Ottawa, is a man of great ability, and large experience. His course in McGill was a distinguished one. He graduated with first-class honours in English Literature and obtained the Shakespeare gold medal. We welcome Mr. Lafleur as a Canadian, as a scholar and as a graduate of our own Alma Mater, and we feel certain that in his new position he will do honour to himself and to McGill.

But while recognizing the excellence of this appointment, as far as the person appointed is concerned, and while believing the appointment of one of our own graduates to be one great step in the right direction, still we must say that we do not like the system of appointing professors at present in vogue. In the present instance we have had a good appointment in spite of the system, but the system is none the less bad. We do not say that in this particular case any man as fit to be appointed would have applied even if the appointment had been made publicly and com-

petition had been allowed, but it is not for us to say who would or would not have applied. Perhaps Professor Dowden might have presented himself. In a word, we are opposed to a hole and corner system autocratically administered.

Poetry.

[FOR THE GAZETTE.]

HORÆ HORATIONÆ.

BOOK IV.: ODE VIII.

The snows have fled; fresh verdure clothes the plain,
And foliage decks the trees again:
Earth feels the change—the swollen streams subside,
Content within their banks to glide.

Unrobed, the Graces brave the vernal air,
And weave the dance with Wood-nymphs fair.
Each circling year, each hour that hurries by
Warns us that everything must die.

Frosts yield to Zephyrs: Summer treads on Spring,
Herself in turn evanishing
Ere fruitful Autumn sheds his mellow store—
Then, sluggish Winter rules once more.

Moons wax and wane—the Seasons come and go—
But we, when once we join, below,
Rich Tullus, Ancus, and Æneas just,
Are shadows, and a heap of dust:

Who knows for certain that the Gods on high
Will add one day to days gone by?
The wealth now lavished on thy joys will ne'er
Enrich thy greedy-handed heir:

But when, Torquatus, thou hast passed to gloom,
And Minos speaks thy solemn doom,
Then naught, alas! rank, eloquence, or worth,
Can e'er restore thee to the earth.

Not Dian's self from Hades could secure
Hippolytus, her votary pure;
And the strong love of Theseus failed to rend
The chains of hell that bound his friend!

EPODE XV.

'Twas night: amid the lesser stars on high
The moon was shining cloudlessly,
When thou, with arms more closely round me twined
Than ivy boughs the ilex bind,

To mock the majesty of Heaven did'st dare
In vows I prompted thee to swear:
"Long as Orion tossed the stormy deep,
Or wolves were ravagers of sheep;

Long as the breeze Apollo's tresses fanned,
So long thy love should change withstand."
Ah! thou shalt rue, Neæra, my disdain!
If Flaccus aught of man retain,

He ne'er will brook a rival in thine arms,
But seek, incensed, another's charms,
And spurn, with wounded and indignant soul,
Thy hateful beauty's strong control.

And thou, blest rival, whom I know not—thou,
That in my fall exultest now,
What though thou ownest wealth of herds and lands,
Or Lydia's stream with golden sands,

Thou may'st in beauty Nireus' self surpass,
In mystic lore, Pythagoras:
Still, love transferred to others thou shalt mourn,
And I, in turn, shall laugh with scorn!

GEO. MURRAY.

Contributions.

BACKWOODS PICTURES AND PECULIARITIES.

BY A MEMBER OF THE "DELTA SIGMA."

In writing this paper on some peculiarities of our friends in the backwoods, I must, from the first disclaim any intention of ill-natured criticism, scorn, or ridicule. It would be unworthy indeed to take up my pen, with such a motive, for we all know that hearts brave and true, beat under the roof of a log cabin, as often as within the stone walls of a city mansion. But from living far away from the great centres of civilization, where the daily paper is an impossibility, and where the weekly one when subscribed for by some exceptionally enterprising farmer, involves, in its transit to his home, a walk or ride of many miles to the nearest Post Office, we can well understand that the modes of speech, life, and dress, and the manners of the community must acquire peculiarities, that strike a stranger as very droll.

People who have always lived in the town or city, are apt to imagine that "Colin" must of necessity reflect in a greater or less degree, the green shade of his native pastures. This is quite true; but they also think that anything not good enough for the town, will do for the country, and in this they make a great mistake. Critics flourish everywhere, and nowhere more than in the very heart of the backwoods. The less these people know of literature and the fine arts, the more they resent the imputation of their ignorance, and the more highly do they appreciate the possession of these things in others. They are shrewd enough to know when a man or woman, is what they call *smart* or *knowledgeable*, and to respect him or her accordingly. But they cannot endure to be treated as if they knew nothing.

As an example of this, take the case of a young clergyman who was put in charge of a distant backwoods mission. He was fresh from his university, familiar with the gods of ancient Greece and Rome, but lamentably ignorant of the Canadian Backwoodsman; and imagining that the people in the bush settlement where his mission lay, must, *ab initio* be instructed, he made a point of stopping frequently in his carefully prepared discourses, to explain the meaning of the long words, and elaborate metaphors which he employed.

The consequence was that he became very unpopular, was looked upon as proud and unsuitable, and the opinion found open expression. "What does the Bishop mean, by sending yon *thing* to *us*?" Before long, matters came to a crisis; the people refused to pay, and "yon thing" departed.

In another backwoods mission the following rather amusing incident occurred. Mr. X. shortly after having been appointed missionary, was making a house-to-house visitation, in order to get acquainted with his flock.

He was accompanied by his church warden, who began a little financial business, in a corner of the room, with the old farmer whom they were visiting.

"How much would he be willing to "sign" towards Mr. X's support?" "Wa-al, wa-al;" after considerable hesitation, "you may put me down for two dollars. It's what I've always give, and I can't afford no more."

The matter was settled, but before leaving, the young incumbent offered up a prayer, plain and practical for the farmer, his family, the success of his crops etc. When they rose from their knees, the tight purse strings were relaxed, the old fellow's heart had, in some mysterious manner, experienced *enlargement.* "*Guess we'll make it three!*" was his comment; a very satisfactory one you will think.

For the back country man is proverbial for keeping a tight hold of his money; he has hard work making it, and perhaps he is a little too loth to part with it.

This is especially so, in the case of his Doctor, and Clergyman, so he compromises matters in regard to the latter, by a "donation party," by which the clerical larder and stable shall be so amply supplied, as to more than make up for a very small subscription list.

The Donation Party occurs once a year, generally in the winter when the sleighing is good. About 6 p.m., the Clergyman is startled, or is supposed to be, for usually he has had a hint of the matter beforehand, by a thundering knock at his door, most likely the back door. It turns out to be young Tom A—— with a bag of potatoes, some buckwheat flour, and two turkeys. He is shown in, thanked, and welcomed. Another knock. This is the widow B——, and her two daughters, Hannah Maria, and Jane Ann. She contributes two large pies, a crock of butter and a *turkey.* Then come old grandpa and grandma C——, bearing triumphant two dozen eggs, a piece of fresh pork, a bag of oats and a *turkey.* (Turkeys generally predominate.) After one of these parties, where nearly fifty turkeys had been given in, the church warden, who must have been a wag, waited upon the Clergyman, with a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. This is not an advertisement. Well people continue coming, till the little parlour is packed with guests, and grain, vegetables, meat, bread, cakes, etc. are bestowed everywhere.

The clergyman, and his family, if he be a married man, beg their guests to be quite at home. He opens the piano, or the cabinet organ; proposes a song; succeeds perhaps in persuading some blushing swain, or diffident damsel, to sing "My Grandfather's Clock" or "Jenny my own true loved one." In fact he often unbends completely on this festive occasion, and indulges in much quiet jocularity with the young people. Intimates to Mr. Jemmie D, whose attentions to Miss Sarah F, are so marked as to be the subject of universal observation that he will find him ready to do his duty at any time. Pokes fun at Mrs. G, for her anxiety as to the correct behaviour of her youngest, a big ball of a baby, the definition of whose waist in pink sash ribbon, is almost effaced by the frolics of the youthful *debutante.*

Meanwhile a committee of matrons has adjourned to the largest room in the house, be it up or down stairs, has spread the cloth, made tea, cut up bread and cake and viands of every description, and now, it being 8 o'clock, all are summoned to supper, sometimes called *lunch.*

This is a very convivial affair, though of course there is nothing stronger than tea or coffee to drink. The long drive in the cold has sharpened the appetites of the guests, and there is considerable demand for the viands which they themselves have brought.

Finally after a pleasant evening, they all depart. The sleigh-bells jingle merrily away, the donation party is over. Naught remains, but crushed antimacassars, wet moccasin marks, and cake crumbs on the carpet, and last, but not least the well stocked larder, and the feeling of friendly intercourse between pastor and people.

(To be concluded in next issue.)

EDUCATION AND CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES.

An historian of some note alleged, that his object in writing was to aid in the study of men, and his maxims would always be applicable, inasmuch as humanity moves in cycles. These maxims, like all generalities, serve only for a general view. For clear and accurate observation of men and manners the circumstances surrounding them and the motives prompting them, there is necessary a special well-trained faculty. And this faculty is of the greatest service to those who would be leaders or teachers of men. The teacher, who is really such, does not set out with certain adopted rules and formulæ for every occasion like the abbé whose cabinet had pigeon-holes filled with constitutions of most approved pattern to be fitted to his country-like coats to the back. The teacher who is his own system, who knows rules only to disregard them, who makes his individuality felt allows for the existence of the same in learners, and admits that they, too, have a standpoint, from which things appear in a different light—this is the man to teach a school, or fill a chair. Better is such a teacher under a tree, than an incompetent staff in an equipped college. If one bring this faculty to bear on the classes of Canadian universities, he will find it necessary to modify to some extent commonly accepted lines of conduct to suit these classes. Composed as they are, not altogether of boys, but of men who have put away childish things, and have long since begun to think as men, and demand at least the treatment one man expects to receive from another. To those who have made educational progress one with their lives, it is encouraging to see teaching acquiring the dignity of a profession. It is now allowed that it contains sufficient to merit a man's best work, and is not exhausted by a novitiate of a few years. As an outcome of this spirit the universities are filled with men, who have given up lucrative places, beginning again at the bottom, to meet the acquirements of the profession of which they still consider themselves members. Under these conditions it is excusable if they resent a condition of tutelage, even if that condition be only implied. If the universities of Canada fail to respond to this effort for individual improvement, which is at the bottom of all advancement, then they will have missed another opportunity for commending themselves to their public, at a time

when even to universities is being applied the rule of utility. If with the proverbial showers of large bodies they are content at least to follow annually in the wake of public movement they will be doing much to tide themselves over the critical period common to all institutions, which in a measure owe their prestige to a prescriptive rather than to a now conceded right. Then they may go rejoicing on a new career of usefulness, moulding opinion, shaping action, taking a masterly and just position in the new order of things. The learning of facts is the work of the school; grouping these facts and therefrom making deductions characterize the university, and the impression is deepening, that for a university to usurp the place of the school is a confession, either of inability to deal exclusively with thought or that such a function is necessary to give to it an additional reason for being. An arts course has a technical value, apart from its probable, more material advantages. That nothing artificial can endure, is equally true here, and conditions now seem to point to the necessity of a deepening rather than of an extension. To this end learning must be natural and honest, prompted by a true and loving mind, rather than excited by such "intellectual gin" as examinations, honors and all other artificial stimulants, which the prevalent system calls to its aid. Education not instruction is the aim of a university. It is a certain paring, polishing process having in view to secure a rotundity of moral nature. There are points in a man's character some of which have a tendency to protrude themselves at the expense of others and destroy that symmetry which we feel instinctively belongs to a man who is "neither a soul nor a body but a man." To reduce these points to a "harmonious whole" is the aim of all educational processes especially of an arts course. Each profession develops characteristic traits. An arts course assumes to have no local "note", to give moral beauty a place on an equal footing with intellectual acuteness—to lay a smooth and broad foundation for independent thought, to give that degree of culture which adds "sweetness" to life and that discipline for the inevitable struggle and moral conflicts to be met at every turn. It aims to inculcate those principles "which governing the habits become morality and developing the feelings of submission and dependence become religion." Confessedly noble, what then is the reason that comparatively few avail themselves of its advantages? Must it not be that the end is too imperfectly carried out? And if these things be done at McGill what must be done in those places where they have not our advantages as to teaching staff, as to appliances and that quality which we call prestige. These are pointed out merely as facts, not as evils which require or even admit of remedy. But it is easy to construe everything into evils which is antagonistic to the spirit which is abroad and around us, penetrating with its leavening properties the precincts of even the most conservative university. The question is not, how to withstand and baffle it. The question is, how to mould it to right uses, how to turn it into safe channels to serve legitimate ends. If in any wise McGill University tends to do this, it will be filling well its part. P.—ARTS.

Every Fortnight.

Happening on a book sale the other day I was rather amused at the pompous verbosity of the presiding genius. I think he must have been the best read man I ever met. He seemed to be familiar with every one of the five thousand volumes offered for sale, from Humboldt's Cosmogony to the last production of an obscure American novelist, and from a two-hundred year old Latin dictionary in vellum to a gaudily-bound family Bible, which his friend the auctioneer attempted to pawn off on a Jesuit father in uttering most sacreligious remarks as to the intellectual tastes of his audience. My blood ran cold at the recklessness with which the man assigned to each of the great authors their places in the republic of letters, disposing offhandedly of some concerning whose relative merits the most eminent critics of the present day are as yet by no means agreed. What Zukertort or Steinitz is in chess, I should imagine my friend of the book sale to be in books—he could play you or me with his eyes blindfolded.

***

What hungry times these are! Nothing but dinners and dinners. I hear nothing in the air but the sound and the echo of dinners. Speeches, too. But what a rare thing a good after-dinner speech is. Have we got a good after-dinner speaker amongst us? Let those who have lately been enjoying so many repasts say. If I were but a speaker I should study this particular department and become a specialist. Just think how many public dinners you would be sent to if you became renowned. It would positively be dangerous.

***

A good suggestion, I am told, was thrown out by a couple of the professors at the Arts dinner. The notion propounded was to have, next year, one banquet for the undergraduates in all the faculties, and to hold it in the large hall of the Windsor. "What a fine sight that would be!" said the Doctor. I think there would be no objection at all to the *site*. Let us occupy it, then, when the time comes.

***

Long toast lists are the bane of college dinners. The dinner begins at a quarter past eight, but I shall not undertake to say when or where it ends. Six toasts, all told, are quite enough in my opinion. "The ladies," and two or three others, might be abandoned, I imagine, without creating a rebellion. "They'd none of them be *missed*."

***

It is a fact to be noted that the professors in Arts were invited, and accepted the invitation, to be present at the dinner of the undergraduates in their Faculty. I like to see that. Their presence gives a tone to the entertainment, which it would not otherwise possess, and shows a social spirit which is indeed greatly appreciated.

***

The papers say that the theological students were

at the dinner *en masse*. They always do go in for anything of that kind with enthusiasm.

***

Here is a rather free translation of Horace, Book I., Ode xxxiv. "*Parcus Deorum cultor et infrequens*, etc." The satirical idea in the original is quite the reverse of the idea brought out in this translation, if it may be called a translation. We shall not enquire who was the author.

"Alas! when Folly's paths I trod,
How seldom did I worship God,
Or own his mighty reign!
Whilst human wisdom fill'd my head,
My heart, by Pleasure captive led,
Grew fonder of its chain.

"But back I venture, to explore
The living way, despis'd before,
The way of peace—of Heaven.
I hoist my sails—my course renew—
Resolved my voyage to pursue,
Till all I seek be given.

"How great is God!—His lightning flies,
Commission'd, through the vaulted skies,
Cloud-rending as it rolls.
The winds His steeds—His chariot fire—
He moves majestic in His ire,
And shakes th' affrighted Poles.

"How good is God!—in all His ways,
Frowning or smiling, He displays
A kind paternal care:
Exalts the low—the high casts down—
Here seizes Fortune's glittering crown,
And joys to place it there."

CRITIC.

McGill News.

The Arts Glee Club meet every Friday evening at 7.30 just before the Literary Society. Come and bring your songbook and voice.

The graduating class in Medicine had the class picture taken last week. We hope it is the last time any of them will need to figure in a graduating class group.

The Class of '88 has passed resolutions of condolence aud sympathy with the relatives of the late A. D. Browne, second-year student, who died, much regretted, last September.

On the evening of Saturday, the 16th ult., about twenty students, consisting principally of the members of the different committees of the College Christian Association, were entertained at the house of Mr. Kingman, Victoria St. This is the second time that Mr. and Mrs. Kingman have shown their kindly feelings towards college students; the first occasion being during the visit of Mr. Ober last winter.

THE SCIENCE DINNER.

The Sixth Annual Dinner, of the Science Students of McGill, was held at the Windsor Hotel, on Thursday last, January 28th., and, under the able management of the committee, was a grand success. Representatives from the sister faculties of Law, Medicine and Arts were present, and the true sister faculty, that of the Ladies, sent a regret that it was not able to send a representative. Science may claim to be the first faculty, that has recognised the rights of the lady undergraduates to the usual interfaculty courtesies.

The dinner was a credit to the Windsor, and if the "proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof," Mr. Iles has no right to consider his *menu* a failure. But all men are mortal, and soon the clinking of glasses and the increasing hum of conversation, betokened that the time was come for the speeches, that had sat heavy upon the hearts and paled the cheeks, of those who had harbored them, all through the meal. Shortly before ten o'clock, Mr. Brown, chairman of the dinner, rose amid loud applause to open the second part of the programme. His speech was short and pithy. After referring to the success of the dinner, which excelled the most sanguine expectations, he touched briefly upon the new buildings and the increased advantages afforded to the students, particularly those of mining and chemistry, and concluded by claiming Sir William Dawson, as connected more closely with our faculty than with any other, by reason of his eminent scientific reputation. He then proposed the toast of The Queen and Governor General, which was drunk amid the strains of God Save the Queen.

The speeches of Mr. Kinloch for Medicine, Mr. Hibbard for Arts, and Mr. Monk for Law, evinced careful preparation and were very effective. Mr. Monk, referring to the Law faculty, agreed with the GAZETTE, that the hours of lectures were ill chosen and hoped soon to see a radical change.

It would not seem a response if the speaker on behalf of the graduates were not, Mr. Burland. The reply of this gentleman showed that he was alive to the interests of the college. Perhaps the most important part of his speech for Science men, was the warning that the posts which they could fill as Scientists would soon be filled, but that the time was come when scientifically educated men would be required in commerce, and that here lay their future opportunities. On resuming his seat Mr. Burland received an ovation and his health was enthusiastically drunk.

All the other speeches were good and well listened to. As pleasant evidence of the awakening interest of Montreal, in this faculty we remarked the presence of a *Herald* reporter, to whom we owe one of the best speeches of the evening.

But enough. The musical portion of the programme was magnificently carried out, and the students owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Evans for his valuable services as accompaniest. Mr. Walters had the misfortune to break a string of his guitar, yet his skill was equal to the occassion. Some one had the hardiness to ask him to play "The Lost Chord." We give no names out of respect for the memory of the deceased.

THE ARTS DINNER.

The third annual dinner of the students in Arts was held in the Ladies' Ordinary of the Windsor, on Wednesday evening, Jan., 27th, at 8 p m. Mr. F. Topp, President of the 4th year, occupied the chair: Mr. John Molson, the only Governor present, was welcomed by all. Among those of the Professors who were present might be seen the Vice-Dean, Dr. Alex. Johnson, Prof. Markgraf, Dr. Cornish, Prof. Darey,

Dr. J. Clark Murray, Prof. Moyse, and Prof. Coussirat. Dr. Kelly and Messrs. Colquhoun, Turner and J. R. Murray, graduates, were also present. Letters of regret were read from His Excellency the Governor General, Chancellor Ferrier, Principal Sir Wm. Dawson, Hon. D. A. Smith, Mr. W. C. McDonald, Dr. Harrington and many more, also notes of apology for the non-representation of several colleges. Mr. D. McMurchy represented University College, Toronto, and Mr. James Rattray, the University of Queen's College, Kingston.

After discussing the long and varied course of pleasure for man's physical side, the chairman commenced the intellectual part of the evening's amusement by giving "the Queen;" the boys showed their loyalty by making the hall resound with "God save the Queen." Mr. Wm. Patterson, in a most enthusiastic manner, introduced the Toast of "Canada:" Mr. Rochester replied with some lengthy remarks on Canadian Theology. Mr. H. M. Patton, one of our best bass voices, now varied the course of things by giving us a song originally composed and set to music for the occasion. Mr. F. Pedly, in his usual happy manner, proposed the toast of "Sister Universities." Mr. D. McMurchy replied on behalf of Toronto University in a speech which showed the good-feeling that exists between Ontario'sUniversity and that under MountRoyal's shade. Mr. James Rattray, replied in the same kindly tone for Queen's of Kingston. Mr. Alfred P. Murray, gave the toast of "Alma Mater:" Dr. Johnson, on being called upon to respond, made a short speech, that was enthusiastically cheered: the chairman then called on Dr. Murray, who also made a few remarks in reply to the toast. "Sister Faculties" was proposed by Mr. H. C. Mason: Medecine replied in the person of Mr. Thomas; Science and Law were represented by Messrs. Brown, and Mackie, the latter of whom referred to the agitation now in progress for the reform of the Law Faculty; the chairman requested Mr. Putchard to do duty for the Theologues. "The Faculty" was proposed by Mr. Curtis, and replied to by Profs. Moyse, Markgraf and Darey. Mr. C. H. Livingstone, introduced the toast to "the Benefactors." Mr. John Molson, one of the Governors, and a great friend of McGill, thanked the students for the toast. "Our Societies" was given by Mr. W. Deeks, and replied to by Mr. N. P. Yates, for the Literary Society, Mr. E. Holden, for the Athletic Association, and Mr. J. McPhail, for the Maritime Association. Mr. J. P. Gerrie asked the toast of "the Graduates:" the chairman called on one of our best known graduates, Dr. Kelly, to reply: in response to the call, the doctor made a few remarks of a most interesting kind, showing that he was well informed about the wants of all the students; Mr. W. H. Turner also replied to the toast, making a few most energetic remarks. Mr. D. J. Evans proposed "the Press:" and the "University Gazette," replied in the person of Mr. F. W. Hibbard—its 'Newsboy.' Three cheers were given for the Gazette, after Mr. Hibbard had finished speaking. Mr. F. Charters, the ladies' man of Arts, merely called on the students to drink the health of the fair sex, and Mr. A. P. Solandt replied on behalf of the absent ones. Mr. W. L. Jamieson, Messrs Patton and Ritchie, Clements, Stephens, Ritchie, Pedley, were the singing boys, while the whole meeting chimed in at the choruses. After singing "Auld Lang Syne" and "Good Night Ladies," the boys went home at 1.40 a.m.

Societies.

McGILL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The regular fortnightly meeting was held on Saturday, 24th, in their reading room. The Vice-President, Mr. Boggs, occupied the chair. After routine business, Mr. Murray read a highly instructive paper on Anti-Zymotics (including in this Antiseptics). His paper elicited an animated discussion.

UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

A meeting of this society was held on Friday evening the 22nd ult., the President in the chair. There were present Messrs. Doherty, Smith, Brooke, Unsworth, Ferguson, Dixon, Murray, Parmalee, Cooke, Mathewson, Goldstein, and Elliot.

The debate upon, "Should Primary Education be free?" was participated in by Messrs. Parmalee, Dixon and Smith on the Affirmative and by Messrs. Cooke, Doherty and Unsworth on the negative. Mr. Parmalee's speech was an able one; he attempted no flights of oratory but confined himself closely to the subject, reasoned well and gave evidence of familiarity with the subject under discussion. Mr. Cooke followed on the negative in a clever speech, if not a very convincing one. Mr. Dixon supported the affirmative in a very logical argument; whether we regard the matter of his speech or the correctness and force of the language he employs to express his opinions, it is to be regretted that the society does not have the opportunity of listening to this gentleman more frequently. Mr. Doherty's speech was forcible and eloquent and was well replied to by Mr. Smith with his accustomed sweetness and humour. Mr. Unsworth is fast becoming a very formidable antagonist in debate. His speeches are always listened to with marked attention by the society, and are well worthy it; but we notice a tendency in this gentleman to the "pulpit lilt." Mr. Unsworth is the making of far too good a public speaker to be allowed to fall into this style.

The decision of the meeting was in favour of the affirmative.

UNDERGRADUATES' LITERARY SOCIETY.

The meeting of this society on the evening of Friday, Jan. 22nd, was called to order by Mr. N. P. Yates, the President: there were present Messrs. Hibbard, Topp, Deeks, Robertson, Naismith, McOuat, Moore, Gerrie, Bryson, Whyte, Holden, McPhail, Pritchard, Mason, McArthur, Patton, Ritchie, Brown, Hislop, Solandt, Macallum, Clements, Murray.

Mr. F. Topp's motion to have some lectures on Elocution was discussed and carried.

The programme was opened by Mr. H. M. Patton, who favoured those of the society who were fortunate

enough to be present with a very interesting account of one of Germany's National Fêtes. Mr. S. R. Brown had chosen as his reading, "The Boys"—a poem of college life; the subject and manner were really first class.

The subject of debate was: "Resolved that oratory is better acquired in a debating society than in the class-room." Although the subject was full of interest to a society of the nature of this, the debate was scarcely up to the standard of previous meetings. Messrs. E. De F. Holden, Gerrie, and Mason, spoke in favor of the society, and were sufficiently eloquent to secure a decision in favour of the affirmative. Messrs. Murray, Brown, and, Hislop argued for the classroom. The meeting adjourned after Mr. J. Naismith's critique. Several songs gave variety to the programme.

At the meeting of this society on Friday evening, Jan. 29th, Mr. N. P. Yates, the President, was in the chair, and the following members were present: White, Rogers, Naismith, McKenzie, Solandt, Hibbard, Gibson, Colby, Bryson, Bryan, Mason, Martin, McPhail, McOuat, Topp, McArthur, Johnson, Robertson, and Murray. G. A. Calder, B.A., came in during the evening, and the proceedings came to a standstill for a moment to give him a welcome. Mr. C. W. Colby, the essayist of the evening, treated of "Edmund Burke" in a masterly manner. An extract from Shakespeare's King Henry V. was the reading given by Mr. Alfred P. Murray, who replaced Mr. M. Hersey.

The evening's debate was on the subject, "Resolved that money should be taxed as well as real estate." Messrs. J. Naismith, Gibson and Rogers, spoke on the affirmative, and secured a verdict in favour of their views. The negative side was well represented in Messrs. Johnson, McKenzie, and Robertson. The president called on Mr. F. Topp to read his critique. The president and the critic both referred to the number of young speakers on the programme, and gave them great encouragement by praising their first attempts. G. A. Calder, B.A., now Minister of Finance in Aylmer Mock Parliament, on being requested to speak a few words acknowledged gratefully the benefit to be derived from the society; and congratulated it on the performances of its young members, and the general improvement in its debates; he also said he was much pleased to see such an improvement in the University Gazette. The meeting then adjourned into a reception for Mr. Calder.

GRADUATES' SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Society was held at the University Club on 23rd inst. There were present:—Prof. C. H. McLeod (in the chair); Messrs. J. R. Dougall, J. S. Hall, M. M. Tait, Q.C., F. J. Shepherd, M.D., Robert Bell, M.D., Ottawa, and F. W. Kelly, Representative Fellows; Profs. Chandler, Robidoux, M. P. P., Trenholme and Hutchinson; Drs. Geo. Ross, James Stewart and T. Johnson Alloway, Messrs. E. Lafleur, A McGoun, C. J. Brooke, W. Sproule, F. E. Gilman, Alex. Falconer, A. H. U. Colquhoun, W. H. Turner, J. H. Burland and J. Ralph Murray, Secretary.

A letter was read from Mr. W. McLea Walbank, stating that he was heartily in sympathy with the movement on foot to get a long needed improvement in several of the Faculties of our *Alma Mater*, and hoping that the meeting might have beneficial results.

The following graduates were elected members of the Society:—Dr. C. E. Cameron, G. Wilkins and T. Wesley Mills; Messrs. G. C. Wright, B.A., Willis Chipman, B. Ap. Sc., Brockville, T. W. Lesage, B. Ap. Sc., J. F. Mackie, B.A., Wm. R. S. Reddy, B. C.L., A. J. Brown, B.A., W. H. Turner, B. A., A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., and A. E. Barnard, B.C.L

A report to the Executive Committee of the Society on the Law Faculty by a sub-committee appointed for the purpose was read by the Secretary.

It was moved by Mr. A. McGoun, Sec. by Mr. J. Ralph Murray.—"That this Society upon report of the Committee, and from information obtained from various sources is of opinion that the Faculty of Law is at present by no means in an efficient state, and thinks that steps should be taken before the opening of next session to put the Faculty more nearly on a par with the other Faculties of the University."

Prof. Trenholme was not satisfied with the wording of this Resolution. He had been connected with the Faculty for about twenty years, and thought it was much more efficient now than when he was a student.

The Resolution was then amended as follows and carried; Resolved—"That this Society upon report of the Committee, and from information obtained from various sources is of opinion that certain improvements might be made in the classes of the Faculty of Law, and thinks that steps should be taken before the opening of next Session to effect this object."

It was next moved—That to this end it be suggested to the Faculty of Law that the following changes be considered:—

(1.) That the session in law be made to correspond in length with that of the Faculty of Arts, and that it be divided into three terms as follows:—from 1st Oct. to 15th Dec., from 1st Jan. to 15th Feb., and from the 15th Feb to 31st March; and that different courses of lectures be delivered in the different terms.

(2.) That the present staff of Professors be reduced in numbers.

(3.) That the rooms of the Faculty be changed from their present position to the Fraser Institute or some more suitable place.

(4.) That steps be taken to make the law book in the College library available to students of the Faculty of Law.

(5.) That a Special Professor, who shall give the greater part of his time to the affairs of the Faculty and deliver special lectures, should be appointed at a special salary.

(6.) That the regular lectures be given in the morning, as far as possible.

(7.) That special courses be arranged for the evenings.

(8.) That application be made to the authorities for sufficient funds to carry out any of these suggestions, and also for funds to renumerate more adequately the Professors.

The last suggestion was moved by Mr. J. S. Hall, and seconded by Mr. M. M. Tait, Q. C.

Prof. Hutchinson, in the course of some remarks, said that Judge Jetté had suggested to him that it would be a good thing if it could be arranged that the courts should not open until 12 noon, and then go on continuously until 5 p.m. ; Also if a regulation that no one who was not a B.A. should be allowed to study law could be introduced.

There was a long and heated discussion over the preamble and the fifth suggestion, in which almost every one present took part. The Secretary was instructed to send the resolutions to the Faculty of Law. The subject of Matriculation which was also to have been discussed, had to be postponed on account of the lateness of the hour.

Personals.

D. J. G. Wishart, M.D., '85, has commenced practice in Toronto. We wish the Dr. every success.

Mr. John Redpath Dougall, M. A., '67, has an article on "An Anglo-Saxon Alliance" in the *Contemporary Review.*

G. B. Ward, B.A., '74, Gold Medallist in classics, has received the position of classical master in Cobourg Collegiate Institute. McGill came to the front amid nine applicants,—three graduates of Toronto, three graduates of Victoria, and two undergraduates in the English Universities, being his competitors.

W. H. Klock, M.D. graduate of '85 has been pursuing his studies in Edinburgh and has recently successfully passed the examinations there, for the degree of L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. He has also obtained the L.F.P. and S. of Glasgow. He is now in Vienna, and intends before returning to Canada to visit all the great hospitals of Europe.

We are glad to see by the *Dalhousie Gazette* that Mr A. A. MacKay, B.A., (McGill), '84, is taking a very prominent part in the Dalhousie Law School. His many admirers and friends in McGill will watch his course with pleasure, and we feel sure, judging from his brilliant attainments, that his career will be a most distinguished one.

Dr. Smith Gustin, Final Prizeman '85, has resigned his position at the hospital and gone to Michigan to practice, in partnership with Dr. T. A. Baird, Valedictorian '85. The Dr. has made himself so popular, both as a student and in his connection with the hospital, that it is with regret we lose him. We wish him all success in his practice. His place at the hospital is taken by Dr. D. Coarson, '85.

Little Tommy had a doll which gave him pleasure until one day a baby sister arrived. Next morning dolly was found floating, sadly destroyed, in a water butt. Being charged with the murder, Tommy replied that he wasn't going to play with the dolly any more. "Why not, Tommy?" asked his father. "What's 'ee use p'ayin' wif a saw-dust dolly when 'er is a meat one in 'ee 'ouse," was Tommy's reply.

[For the Gazette.

MY ROSEBUD.

In my garden a rosebud is growing, is growing
As sweet as the dawning of day.
Around it the breezes are tenderly blowing,
The sweet-scented breezes of May,
Of May,
The sweet-scented breezes of May.

From sunrise to sunset I'll watch it, I'll watch it,
And see every petal unfold.
I'll guard it so close that no canker shall touch it,
No night make it tremble with cold.
With cold,
No night make it tremble with cold.

And when it is grown, I'll bear it, I'll bear it
To her whom I worship alone.
On her beautiful bosom she'll lay it and wear it
And shame all its charms by her own,
Her own,
And shame all its charms by her own.

ATTIE.

College World.

In the United States there are 190 college papers.

The scholarships and fellowships given at Oxford amount to $500,000 annually.

A Chinese lady stands at the head of the class of '85 at the Womans' Medical College in New York.

A Hindoo lately received the diploma of doctor honoris causa from the University of Gottingen for his distinguished success in the departments of Sanskritology.

Alleghany College (Pa.) has adopted the Monday holiday plan, and satisfaction is expressed with the change. The Faculty of Kansas University are also discussing the advisability of making a similar change.

The average annual expense of a student at Harvard, Yale or Columbia is $800 ; Princeton $600 ; Hamilton $450 ; Michigan University $370 ; Amherst Bowdoin, Brown, Dartmouth, Williams or University of Virginia $500.

Among great Americans who have expended their youthful talents in editing college papers, are the poets, Holmes and Willis, the statesmen, Everett and Evarts, the eloquent divine, Philip Brooks, and the pleasing author, Donald J. Mitchell.

The necessity for increased accommodation for students at Harvard is greatly felt, a third of the Freshmen only being able to reside in College. A building capable of accommodating 150 students, with rooms renting at $100 a year, would answer the requirements of the present non-residents.

A California poetess sings thusly : "I cast my dart —to find at last myself was wounded by the cast." Served her right. Haven't the papers for years been cautioning woman about trying to throw stones and things?

No word was spoken when they met,
By either—sad or gay;
And yet, one badly smitten was,
'Twas mentioned the next day.
They met by chance this autumn eve
With neither glance nor bow—
They often come together so:
A freight train and a cow.—

[FOR THE GAZETTE.]

THE SOPHOMORE'S LAMENT.

(ADAPTED.)

Hair brightly golden, neatly coiled
And curled above dark eyes unspoiled
By tears or study;
Nose straight and small with pouting lips,
Whereat the bee of fancy sips;
Two pink ears rosy at the tips,
Cheeks warm and ruddy.

There, that's her picture, flattered not,
To see her never is our lot,
Fair undergraduate.
Oh, that joint work might us engage,
Demonstrations or lectures sage,
That she our sorrows might assuage,
Our toils alleviate.

Like seas, divides our path from thine
That unrelenting Dantesque sign
"For ladies only,"
At school as children when she smiled
The draughts of truth were drawn more mild,
But now as rivals we're reviled
Forlorn and lonely.

P.

Between the Lectures.

The circular saw has an off hand manner.

Magistrate: "What is that man charged with?"
Policeman: "With whiskey, your honour."

The foreman of a composing-room always howls for his copyrights.

It is the oyster saloonist who fritters his time away.

The home stretch: The lie you tell your wife when you show up in the wee, sma' hours.

First Tramp—"That's a bang-up coat you're wearing, Jimmy. What will it cost yer?"
Second ditto—"About six months, I guess."

"Can you give me an example of contraction due to the effect of cold?" asked the professor.
"Yes," replied the student, "a wood pile."

Teacher—"How many wars were waged with Spain?" Pupil—"Six." Teacher—"Enumerate them." Pupil—"One, two, three, four, five, six." —*Ex.*

"My shildren, ven is dwenty-fife per cent. more as feefty per cent.?"
"Ve don' know, fader."
"Ven you fail. Un don' you forket it!"

"I don't think my religion will be any obstacle to our union," he urged; "I am a spiritualist."
"I am afraid it will," she replied. "Papa is a prohibitionist, you know!"

(A) *Dude* in a new role. He heals a breach of friendship; ornaments his own overshoes and astonishes Prof F— by the magic manner in which he brings the whole class to their feet to behold his feat.

Gentleman (to physician) "What's become of Jones, doctor?"
Physician,—"He's dead."
Gent.—"Are you sure?"
Phys.—"Positively, I attended him for two weeks before he died."

"When I last dined with you, Mrs. Ferguson," said the minister, "a remarkably neat and tidy young girl waited on us. Is she no longer with you?"
"No, sir," replied Bobby, "ma discharged her because she was too pretty."

A woman is accused of attempting to poison her husband, who, however, received prompt medical assistance, and was able to be present at the trial. "What have you to say in your defense?" inquired the judge, addressing the prisoner. "I am innocent! I insist on a post mortem."

Wife—"I must get the children some linsey-woolsey for winter wear." Husband—"What, that blue-looking stuff?" Wife—"Yes." Husband—"Say, if you call that blue-looking stuff linsey woolsey you would call the red Cardinal Woolsey, wouldn't you?" Wife—"You've got less sense than any man I ever saw."

A Wisconsin paper contains the following advertisement: "The owner of the chickens lost on the evening of the 26th inst. can recover the same by calling at this office and paying the cost of this advertisement." This seems to be a risky away to boom business. No matter how slowly cord-wood comes in on subscription, and how much patrons stand off the collector, publishers are hardly justified in the eye of the law in raiding hen-roosts and causing people expense for unnecessary advertising.

Professor ——— carried on some dredging operations at Little Metis, many summers ago. He hired an old Scotch fisherman named Joe Simons to take him out in his boat, some miles from land. After a few hours work, the professor got up many fine and valuable specimens which he carefully laid aside, and prepared to enjoy his sail home. When they were nearing home the Doctor looked around for his specimens, but lo, and behold! they were *non est.* He questioned old Joe, and finally elicited the reply: "Oh, is it them things ye mean, A thocht they waur rubbish so a' jist throwed them overboard."—Tableau and curtain.

OUR OWN JOKER AT WORK.

In the body of the hall.

B. wants to know if a female college is one that is situated in the skirts of a town.

Some of our students seem to prefer an Oxford course to that of McGill, probably because it opposes cold water treatment.

It is seriously related by an eye witness of the earthquake of 1663, that a man ran all night to escape from a fissure in the earth which opened behind him, and chased him as he fled. We see now why Laval opposed the liquor traffic.

Freshie to group of sophs.—"Does Prof. D—— smoke?" 1st Soph.—"Not he; guess he'd *fire-up* if you asked him." 2nd Soph.—"He wouldn't make *light* of it anyhow." 3rd Soph.—"He's *a-puff* such conduct." 4th Soph.—"Cigar-sly."

Freshie, wearily.—"I can't *match* you gentlemen." The ambulance was called.

[FOR THE GAZETTE.]

TERRIFIC BEAR STORY.

Sooker is a freshman ; in what faculty we shall not state, because he is heavier than we are.

Sooker boards in a quiet street with a number of "meds" who worry him greatly at times, chiefly by endeavouring to demonstrate on his person the value of Holden's "Landmarks."

One night Sooker imparted to his fellow-boarders his intention of painting the town. This was a bad habit of Sooker's and used to shock very much his medical friends, who, in obedience to a regulation of the medical faculty, all belonged to the Y.M.C.A.

This night, these friends determined to administer a practical rebuke to the erring student and in the interests of morality, they regretfully closed their books, and taking with them femurs and other bones, in order to run over the muscles thereto once attached so as to lose no time, they departed for town. On the way, they took a door knob or two with a view of ascertaining their chemical composition and considerately extinguished several gas lamps because one of their number complained that the glare hurt his eyes.

They finally reached and after some trouble, acquired the object of their expedition ; a stuffed bear that had been acting with more or less success for a number of years, in the capacity of a furrier's sign. This was lugged home and deposited in Sooker's bed.

Sooker arrived about midnight gay and musical. He entered his room singing a little verse his friends had taught him :

"The elephant is a (hic !) peculiar bird—"

and with wonderful tact locked his door. He then, after repeated trials, lighted a match and applied it to the escape pipe of the steam-heating apparatus, under a misapprehension apparently, for he presently ceased his efforts with the remark, "Gash turned off. Moonlight's (hic !) good enough for me !" and turned his attention to disrobing himself.

After half an hour's arduous toil caused by endeavoring to get his nether garments off over his head and to cause other articles of apparel to leave his person by unaccustomed routes, this task was completed, and Sooker directed his unsteady footsteps towards his couch.

The cold moonlight streamed in through the window and lighted up the eye of Sooker's visitor with a peculiarly aggressive glare !

"One, two, three, Great (hic !) Scott !!!" was Sooker's remark as the apparition met his gaze.

Surprise quickly gave way to displeasure. "Begone !" said our hero, majestically waving his arm.

No attention being paid to this request, Sooker grabbed the bear and gave a mighty heave which threw the animal over his head and landed Sooker on the floor in that attitude peculiar to contortionists when the legs are spread out at right angles to the body and in opposite directions.

Having carefully ascertained that he was not split up to his neck, Sooker recommenced the battle.

One of the bear's swinging paws having struck him on the cheek, our hero became imbued with the idea that the fight was for life or death ! Round and round the room the combatants went, overturning furniture and smashing several dollars' worth of crockery.

The bear suffered most ; he lost an eye and the best part of his sawdust viscera covered the floor.

Sooker paused for breath !

Then, upon a sudden inspiration, he seized his foe and with one herculean effort, hurled him through the window.

A frightful crash and a moment later the bear and the window sash reached the ground together.

With an idiotic smile, Sooker contemplated the ruin he had made and then waded through it to bed where he slept the sleep of the just and the inebriated.

His emotions on the following morning defy our descriptive powers.

His friends were satisfied with the result of their experiment.

Sooker did not touch liquor for nearly three hours.

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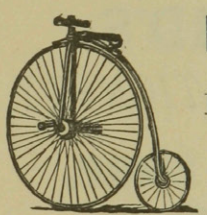

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